

The Omineca Miner

VOL. VI, NO. 36

HAZELTON, B. C., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917

PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR

THE LATEST DESPATCHES

Special Last-Minute News From Various Theaters of the Great War

Copenhagen: The German chancellor will make a plainer declaration of Germany's peace conditions within a fortnight.

New York: The naval consulting board announces that the problem of dealing with the submarine has been solved.

Petrograd: The provisional government declined to modify the note pledging Russia's continuance in the war. The council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates accepted the government's explanation and everything is now pro-government and orderly.

Paris: The French have captured Craonne and first line trenches over a wide front, also a thousand Germans.

Washington: Information from Berlin indicates that the power of the bureaucracy will be curbed by changing the constitution to require the signatures of both the chancellor and the Kaiser to all imperial decrees, which have heretofore only required the Kaiser's signature.

London: H. Pollen, a naval expert, says the Germans are now sinking twice as many ships as at the beginning of the ruthless submarine warfare.

Silver Standard Ships

A carload of high-grade silver-lead ore from the Silver Standard was shipped to the Selby smelter this week. Another carload, of zinc ore from the same property, went to Oklahoma.

Long Distance Shippers

Receiving ore shipments from out of the way places, as well as from far distant climes, seems to be getting to be a common thing with the Trail smelter, says the Trail News. Nearly a thousand tons have already been received from the Tip Top mine at Kasha-bowa, Ont., this year. This ore came 1,780 miles, 1000 on the Canadian Northern and 780 miles from Regina on the C.P.R.

This week another long-distance shipper is added to the list, being from the Manday, LePas, in Northern Manitoba—the first shipment to come to Trail from that province. The consignment of one car of 31 tons of copper ore was sent over 1,188 miles of railway to reach Canada's metallurgical-electro-chemical Mecca. First it traveled hundreds of miles over the Canadian Northern through the wilds of Northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, finally reaching Calgary. There it was taken in charge by the C.P.R., and came direct to Trail. Whether the next unusual shipment will come from the North Pole or Timbuktoo, or some other equally unusual and unexpected shipping point has not yet been announced.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN

SOLDIERS FRATERNIZE ON EASTERN FRONT---

BRITISH GAIN IN FIERCE STRUGGLE AT LENS

Petrograd: A virtual armistice exists along almost the entire Russian front. Not a shot has been fired on the Austro-Russian front for more than a month, and there has been no real activity on the German-Russian sectors. In many places soldiers of both sides are fraternizing, meeting unarmed in no-man's-land. So general has the habit of fraternizing become, and so completely is the fighting spirit subdued that General Gourka, commander on the Minsk front, has issued a formal statement warning his forces to beware of German ruses to obtain information.

There is an open rupture between the provisional government heads and the workmen's and soldiers' council, the latter demanding that they be taken completely into the confidence of the government. After listing a long series of acts to which they object, council representatives declared they would not approve any loans until fully informed as to the complete war policy of the Entente and all details of compacts entered into with the Allies.

A dramatic speech by Premier Miliukoff, appealing to the workmen and soldiers, is having a

sobering influence. The premier said the government would never consent to a separate peace; the name of Russia, he declared, cannot be stricken from the list of Allies.

London: Another day of close, fierce and difficult fighting is in progress on the British front. At many points Haig's forces have succeeded splendidly, in spite of fresh German regiments and artillery being opposed to them. The most important gains of the day were at Cherisy and Bullecourt. At Fontaine-les-Croisilles the British found it difficult to get forward, because of the strength of the German defences south of the village.

Lens was three-fourths encircled by yesterday's fighting, which marked the resumption of the British offensive. The British grip on the coal city now twists from Loos around to Achenville, Givenchy and Fresnoy.

Paris: French troops have made further progress northeast of Rheims. The combat in this sector is characterized by violent cannonading.

Copenhagen: Emperor Karl of Austria is anxious to drop out

of Wilhelm's game, according to reports received here, which tell of grave dissension between the central powers.

Washington: It is predicted that the "Liberty Loan" will be doubly subscribed.

An agreement on disputed features of the army bill is looked for today, and the measure will go to the president early next week. The first army under the draft system will consist of 18,000 officers and 530,000 men, forming 18 infantry divisions and 18 heavy artillery regiments.

German socialists in this country who attempt to bring about a separate peace between Russia and Germany will be severely dealt with if their acts be proven.

London: Germany is turning out submarines at the rate of three a week.

Jews are being slaughtered by the Turks in Palestine.

Amsterdam reports of big riots in Berlin are unconfirmed.

Berne: The revolutionary party in Germany is apparently making little headway. A circular denouncing Hindenburg and calling upon laborers to revolt was circulated on May 1.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS

Items Of General Interest From Hazelton and Surrounding District

H. L. Gibbs is reported killed at the front.

Lieut. K. B. Forster, of the 72nd Battalion is reported wounded.

Otto Utterstrom returned on Wednesday from a visit to Vancouver.

Al. Falconer returned this week from his winter's work at Babine hatchery.

A. Smith and F. R. Alexander, of Prince Rupert, arrived on Wednesday.

Chief Constable Taylor returned on Wednesday from an official visit to Pacific.

Harry Bretzins returned this week from an extended visit to his old home in the east.

James Dyer came upriver on Tuesday, on business connected with his mining interests.

The new telephone line of the Northern Telephone Co. to South Hazelton will be in operation on Monday.

J. C. K. Sealy, returned on Saturday from a visit to Victoria and left on Tuesday for his Bulkley Valley ranch.

Rod. McCrimmon has begun development work on the Comet group, a good-looking property on Four-mile hill.

H. H. Phillips, who is now in charge of the Sargent store at Telkwa, is spending a few days with his family here.

J. F. Maguire left on Wednesday for a business visit to Smithers and Telkwa. He will probably return tomorrow.

Babine Indians brought a large amount of fur into Hazelton this week, and received several thousand dollars for their catches.

The popular J. L. Christie, who is now Stewart & Mobley's district representative, spent a couple of days in Hazelton this week.

Rev. W. M. Scott, of Prince George, was here on Tuesday, to attend the Methodist district meeting. He left on Thursday for the conference in Victoria.

Dr. Maclean, "Wiggs" O'Neil and O. A. Ragstad, former Hazelton men who are now located at Smithers, came down from the Valley town on Tuesday for a brief visit.

Sergt. Jack Bennett, of the grenade section, 16th Battalion, has been wounded for the third time. He is the only member of the original Hazelton contingent left with the 16th.

H. C. Crawford, who is in charge of Babine hatchery, was in town this week, on his way to headquarters in Vancouver. He reports a fair season for the hatchery, although the salmon run was unusually light and the Indians secured comparatively few fish.

Mr. Ware Transferred

There will shortly be a change in the management of the Hudson's Bay store here, Wm. Ware, who has successfully handled the branch for a considerable time, going to Telegraph Creek, and W. W. Anderson, who needs no introduction in Hazelton, being appointed to succeed him. Before going to his new post, Mr. Ware will visit Fort St. James, Fort Fraser and Quesnel, on company business. J. C. Boyd, now in charge at Telegraph Creek, will take the management at Quesnel, according to reports.

W. J. Sweeney, who has been at the Rocher de Boule during the winter, spent a few days in Hazelton before leaving for his ranch at Houston.

Coming Events

May 11—Middy Dance, for School Fund, in public schoolhouse.

July 1—Annual General Picnic, Hospital Park.

DISTRICT MEETING OF METHODISTS

Representatives from the various Methodist congregations of the district met in St. Andrew's Hall on Tuesday evening for their annual district meeting. The following district officers were elected: Chairman, Dr. Wrinch, secretary, Rev. W. M. Scott, stationing committee, Rev. M. Pike.

As lay delegates to the conference, Robert Langlands of Hazelton, and L. C. McDowall, of Smithers, were chosen. The conference, which will be held in Victoria on May 17, will also be attended by Dr. Wrinch and Rev. M. Pike, of Hazelton, and Rev. W. M. Scott, of Prince George.

E. A. Donohoe has been appointed secretary of Hazelton Fire Association, in succession to H. H. Phillips, who capably filled the position for two years, but is removing to Telkwa.

School Dance Next Friday

The young ladies of the town are arranging a "Middy Dance", to be held in the schoolhouse on Friday evening, May 11, in aid of the school fund.

A New Departure

Patrons of the Up-to-Date drug-store may in future be served with afternoon tea. Manager Newick having enlarged the scope of his ice cream and soda department.

Methodist Church

Rev. M. Pike will preach tomorrow evening on the subject: "Thrusting Out." Holy Communion. All are cordially invited to attend.

Hunter Corner, who went to the front with the 72nd Battalion, has had his right foot amputated as a result of wounds, but writes cheerfully to friends here. Hunter is a veteran of the South African war.

The Omineca Miner

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Under the new Land Settlement Bill now before the legislature the Departments of Agriculture, Lands and Public Works will be shorn of some of their duties and the labors of the holders of the two former portfolios considerably eased. The new commission that is to be created will have an extensive task and a latitude to correspond. The government, through its new creation, is, as far as can be gathered from the bill, to engage in farming on an industrial scale, but as yet there are no means of knowing how far it will compete with others who are making their living from agricultural pursuits. In brief, the commission is to have the following powers, subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council:

(a) To take over from the Crown and to purchase from or obtain by exchange with private owners lands within the province for agricultural purposes.

(b) To survey, re-survey, sub-divide, clear, fence, dyke, drain, irrigate, plant, cultivate and otherwise improve, develop and use any lands so acquired.

(c) To erect suitable buildings on such lands.

(d) To farm such lands when necessary or desirable and generally do all things necessary or incidental to such farming.

(e) To build and maintain roads and bridges for the improvement of such lands.

(f) To sell, lease or exchange the said lands upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

(g) To buy, sell, or exchange all kinds of live-stock and every kind of merchandise which may be of use or benefit to the board in any of its undertakings.

(h) To enter into an agreement with any person obtaining a loan under the provisions of this Act whereby the board may undertake to make and execute improvements on the land for which such loan was made.

Without doubt the new legislation is far-reaching. The purpose it has in view is the promotion of agriculture, both by state aid and state example. It is not altogether clear about what are the definite plans for increasing production beyond a continuation of the loan system instituted by the former government, but the powers to be given the commission open up a possibility that much good will be accomplished. In fact, says the Colonist, we can go as far as to say that if the arrangement as proposed is workable, and its administration kept out of politics, it holds out very definite hopes of the agricultural industry being placed on a firmer basis. It must be made clear, however, how far, if at all, the government is going to compete with individual farmers. Beyond this it is impossible to go until Mr. John Oliver explains the ends he has in view.

There is just one word of warning that seems timely following a perusal of the bill. The commission's operations, if they are made as extensively as is foreshadowed, will entail the creation of a new army of government employees and thus build up a system that will lend itself to political patronage. This feature of the legislation is one that will crave wary walking. We know it is Mr. Brewster's intention to do away with patronage, and to this end it is earnestly to be hoped that he will exercise the closest supervision over the appointments made; not only by his ministers, but also by the numerous governmental commissions that are to be created. If he does not, the last stage of political machines in the province will be worse than the first.

"With All Our Strength"

(New York Times)

We can no longer speak objectively of the Allies. The word is no longer in the third person plural, but in the first. We are one of the Allies. We are allied with democratic Britain, with republican France, with democratic Italy and revolutionary Russia, to make the world safe for democracy, to root out from the earth the poison weed that has grown to overshadow the peaceful democratic nations with a foliage of terror. No more than any of our Allies shall we withhold an ounce of strength from the task, from the greatest blow

for liberty this nation has ever had the privilege of striking.

Germany "does not know America," said Lloyd George; she pictures a gold-soaked nation which will make war cautiously with dollars, and does not dread us. She makes the same mistake she made about England. While Mr. Lloyd George was telling the Americans in London, "We know America, and we also know that now that she has said it she will do it," the French and British admirals, Grassott and Browning, were in conference at Washington with Secretary Daniels and afterwards with Admiral Benson. The secretary was giving the two

naval representatives of our democratic allies the assurance:

"We are not preparing for a short war. We are preparing for a long war, in which we will use all our resources to defeat the German government, and we intend to fight to a finish."

Words that were instantly followed by deeds, by arrangement between the British, French and American naval forces for joint naval action against Germany, and for the division of the task between the three fleets. In London the American ambassador was pledging, before cheering Americans and British, the utmost endeavors of his country, and the British premier was saluting, as he said, "the American nation as comrades in arms." In Washington the words were being translated into action as they spoke.

It is cheering and comforting to Americans to find that their government, so forbearing and patient in the face of provocation, is entering the war with such clearness of vision, such energy of action, such complete recognition of the size of the task and the necessities of the situation. A weak government would have paltered with the task, a stupid government would have sought to make war as if we had no allies, a cowardly government would have fulfilled the German expectation that we would fight only with dollars, and disaster would have brought it at last, after shameful loss of lives and money, to the very steps which the clear-sighted and energetic government we have is taking with such promising resolution and thoroughness. The German government, indeed, does not know America.



S. M. NEWTON

The Prince Rupert Empire man, who is a candidate for the house of commons for this Riding.

"This is to introduce the man who always fights for the rights and interests of the masses rather than for partyism."

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION for the issue of a duplicate Certificate of Title to Part of Lot Fifty-three (53), Town of Hazelton, known as Lots Three (3) and Four (4), according to Map 543.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereafter, a duplicate of the Certificate of Title for the above mentioned lands in the name of EDWARD HOWE HICKS-BEACH, which Certificate of Title was issued on the 18th day of June, 1906, as number 12531-C.

Dated this Fifth day of April, 1917, at the Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B.C.

H. F. MACLEOD,
District Registrar.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN AT LEAST STAND BEHIND THE MAN WHO FIGHTS FOR YOU!

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Which assists the wives and families of Canada's gallant soldiers, requires millions of dollars to keep the soldiers' home fires burning.

District Treasurer: Stephen H. Hoskins, Government Agent
Hazelton Committee:

J. E. Kirby, R. E. Allen, J. K. Frost, J. R. Barker,
and J. G. Powell. Monthly Subscriptions are Solicited

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

The Hazelton Branch requests the support of all in its efforts to assist in the noble work of this great humanitarian organization.

Honorary Presidents: Mrs. (Rev.) John Field; Mrs. (Rev.) W. Hogan

Chairman: Dr. H. C. Wrinch

Vice-Presidents: S. H. Hoskins; Mrs. E. R. Cox; W. J. Carr

Honorary Secretary: Miss J. C. Grant

Honorary Treasurer: H. H. Little, Manager Union Bank

Executive Committee:

Mrs. H. C. Wrinch, Mrs. R. G. Moseley, Mrs. Chas. Reid,
Miss Hogan, Rev. John Field, Rev. M. Pike, H. H. Phillips

Large or Small Contributions will be Gratefully Received

SOLDIERS' AID & EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Endeavors to supply soldiers from Hazelton district with such comforts and necessities as cannot be readily obtained at the front, and will assist them to re-establish themselves in civil life when they return. The Committee is acting in co-operation with the Provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission and the Military Hospitals Commission

Contributions to the Soldiers' Aid Tobacco Fund are Welcome

Chairman: A. R. Macdonald

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: J. K. Frost,

H. H. Little, R. E. Allen, F. B. Chettleburgh

H. B. Campbell, H. F. Glassey, G. W. McKay.

SOME CAN FIGHT, SOME CAN WORK OR PAY... ALL CAN SERVE

The World's Doings in Brief

News Notes from Many Sources

Chicago bakers struck on Tuesday.

Guatemala has severed relations with Germany.

Fiji will send a contingent of natives to France.

Italy will send two official missions to Washington.

The Austrian parliament will be convoked on May 30.

President Wilson may appoint a minister of munitions.

There is a great revival in the lumber industry in B. C.

An effort is being made to reconcile the Irish factions.

General Obregon, Mexican minister of war, has resigned.

Prohibition went into effect in New Brunswick on May 1.

The U. S. will send a thousand doctors to the western front.

All former German consuls have been ordered to leave Brazil.

The American war loan of two billions will be oversubscribed.

Canada has sent seven cargoes of wheat to destitute Belgians.

Wheat for immediate delivery sold in St. Louis for \$3 last week.

A large part of Rostov, Russia, is flooded. Many persons perished.

The British have not lost a gun on the western front since June, 1915.

May wheat reached the unprecedented figure of \$2.82 in Winnipeg.

The British steamer Gena was sunk on Tuesday by a German seaplane.

Elihu Root will head an American mission which will shortly leave for Russia.

Colonel Roosevelt now offers to raise four army divisions to be rushed to the front.

Chinese students will now be allowed to enter Canada without paying the head tax.

One hundred and twenty coal miners were trapped in a burning mine at Hastings, Colo.

Prisoners of war employed on municipal works at Kiev, Russia, have struck for an eight-hour day.

During the fiscal year just ended, 75,395 immigrants entered Canada, 61,389 coming from the U.S.

All Labor candidates opposed to conscription were defeated in municipal elections in New Zealand.

Vienna declares that perfect agreement exists between Germany and Austria on all peace questions.

Former Ambassador Gerard says that the Kaiser's police can maintain peace within the German Empire.

As a result of inflated wheat prices, trading in futures has been prohibited on the Winnipeg grain exchange.

Premier Hughes of Australia says if he is returned to office Germans will not be admitted to the Commonwealth.

Government figures for the fiscal year show an increase in

Canada's trade of \$800,000,000 over the previous year, the total being over two and a quarter billion.

The new provincial tax on amusements includes all places of public amusement except patriotic entertainments.

Britain's national debt is over eighteen billions. The nation is preparing to spend ten and a half billions on the war in 1918.

Canadian railways will ask the board of railway commissioners for a fifteen per cent increase in freight and passenger rates.

Cambridge University conferred honorary degrees on Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts, and American Ambassador Page.

The Honor League asks that ex-convicts and prisoners be given a "fighting chance" to clean their slates by forming a battalion for active service.

Speaking in New York, Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, said that nation would have attacked the U.S. if the war ended favorably to the Teutons.

Investigators found that between 30,000,000 and 36,000,000 eggs were being held by speculators in Chicago with the object of maintaining high prices.

Bonar Law stated in parliament that the Imperial war conference has endorsed preferential trade tariffs between the different parts of the British Empire after the war.

Rosland mines are practically closed down, owing to the coke shortage and the prospect of labor troubles resulting from the miners' demand for a fifty-cent increase in pay.

George Bury, vice-president of the C. P. R., has returned from Russia, where he served the Russian government. He tells of great trade possibilities for Canada in the new republic after the war.

Evidence in the trial of Capt. von Rintelen in New York showed that he went to the U. S. to bring about an understanding between the German and American governments for the crushing of Britain's maritime supremacy. He used every endeavor to embroil the U.S. in war with Mexico and Japan.

An Ancient Prophecy

The war will end on August 28 of this year and the Germans will be crushed by the Italians, according to a prophecy attributed to St. Malachie, made in the 12th century, recently unearthed by the director of the Civil Museum in Como, and published in the Petit Journal of Paris.

Malachie, the accuracy of whose predictions regarding the line of Popes three centuries after his own era is celebrated, begins by specifying in somewhat mysterious language the exact date—August 28, 1916—on which "new races taking their name from Romulus"—which must mean the Roumanians—would enter the war.

"Then," the prophecy is said to continue, "the ferocious beast which for two years and one month had covered the earth with blood, horror and carnage,

will be enveloped on every side, and, striking out vainly the while, will seek whom it can devour, but will never find him.

"There will be great battles during thirteen moons. The fifth day after the sun comes out from the sign of the Lion the beast will die a very bad death."

Including the moon which was new the day Roumania entered the war, the 13th new moon would rise on August 17 next and vanish again on September 16, and on August 23 the sun leaves the sign of the Lion to enter under the sign of the Virgin. Five days later would be August 28, and on that day Malachie says the war must end.

Concerning Italy, he says: "A Virgin whose name contains two iotas and two alphas, one Tau and one Lambda (the Greek letters meaning, respectively, I, A, T, and L, and so spelling Italia), will crush the beast's head, and the Latin people will divide its remains."

Addressing Soldiers' Mail
In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to ensure prompt delivery, it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- (a) Regimental Number.
- (b) Rank.
- (c) Name.
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company.
- (e) Battalion, Regiment (or other unit), Staff appointment or Department.
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT.
- (g) British Expeditionary Force.
- (h) Army Post Office, LONDON England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

FARM LANDS
OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million, three hundred thousand Acres to be opened for Homesteads and sale. Agricultural and Timber Lands. Conservative estimate Forty Billion feet of commercial lumber. Containing some of best land left in United States. Large Map showing land by sections and Description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

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S.S. "Princess Sophia" leaves Prince Rupert May 11th, May 21st, and June 3rd.

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Steamers sailing between Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan, Anxox, Prince Rupert, Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle.

Leave Prince Rupert for Ocean Falls, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Thursday at 12 midnight. For Anxox Wednesday at 12 midnight. For Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Wednesday, April 4th, 18th; May 2nd, 16th, 30th, at 1 P.M. Fortnightly sailings to Queen Charlotte Island points. Arrive Prince Rupert from the South every Wednesday at 10:30 A.M. Passenger trains leave Hazelton Eastbound 7:10 P.M. Wednesday and Saturday. Mixed 1:56 P.M. Tuesday. Wayfreight 12:30 P.M. Saturday. Passenger trains leave Hazelton Westbound at 9:46 A.M. Tuesday and Thursday. Mixed train 6 A.M. Sunday. Wayfreight 11:35 A.M. Sunday. For further information apply to any Grand Trunk Pacific Agent, or to G. A. McNicholl, Asst. Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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JAN. 9, 1917

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

THE MINER WAR BULLETINS

MONDAY, APRIL 30

London: The British forces, in a desperate attempt to turn the northern wing of the Drocourt-Queant line, advanced on a front of nearly ten miles and captured the village of Arleux-en-Gohelle, nine miles west of Douai. Most violent fighting marked the battle and successive German counter-attacks made with heavy sacrifices failed to check the British advance. There were many fierce encounters in which bayonet and rifle-butt were used, and soldiers sprang at the throats of their foes in hand-to-hand fighting. Wave after wave of gray-coated Germans were shattered by the deadly British fire.

The Canadians, in a brilliant assault, captured an important village. Progress has been made everywhere, and the so-called Oppy-Mericourt line was pierced, the Wurtemburg division being literally cut to pieces. The battle is still in progress in an easterly direction from Vimy ridge southward to the Scarpe.

All the nations of Europe are feeling the pinch of hunger; neutrals and belligerents in common are faced by a shortage of the necessities of life, due to the blockades. All are taking stock of visible supplies.

The people of England are on honor to economize in food. If that system fails rationing will be adopted.

There is no sign of a chastened spirit in speeches by leaders of the German agrarian junker party. They declare that they must have the coalfields of Longwy and Briey. The German government is in a difficult position between the Socialists and reactionaries. The latter believe the U-boats will win the war and oppose any return of occupied territory.

Washington: By overwhelming majorities both senate and house passed the administration bill to raise an army for active service by selective draft. The vote was 397 to 24.

A cablegram urging the settlement of the Irish question was sent to Lloyd George by 200 members of congress.

Joffre said France hopes to see an American army on the western front.

Stockholm: Knut Wallenburg, a noted banker and foreign minister, plans a league of neutrals, which, with fresh armies and new weapons, can impose its will when the present belligerents are exhausted by war.

TUESDAY, MAY 1

London: As an indication that the British offensive is not taking all the strength of Haig's armies on the Arras-St. Quentin front, the field-marshal staged a raid north of Ypres last night, in which eighteen prisoners and a machine gun were captured. Ypres is nearly fifty miles north of the Arras sector, where the British push still bears powerfully against the northernmost end of the Wotan line.

Between Monchy and the Scarpe we took prisoners and improved our position. Prisoners taken by the British since Saturday number 976, including 16 officers.

Fighting in the rounded sector in front of Gavrelle-Rœux-Mon-

chy-Guemappe is apparently a clinch, both sides being more or less deadlocked.

In Saturday's advance the Canadians drove more than a mile into the enemy lines and held the ground despite determined counter-attacks. Areleux was taken at the bayonet's point. Fighting lasted sixteen hours.

Paris: Forecasting the probable resumption of Nivelle's offensive the war office reports violent artillery action south of St. Quentin, around Troyon, Craonne and Hurteboise.

Amsterdam: May Day, if the fears of the German autocracy are justified, may be a fateful day in Germany's history. With the example of Russia before them, the laboring classes may mark the holiday by far-reaching action. Frenziedly-worded placards issued at the Berlin factories yesterday show the great tension.

London: There is increasing demand for disclosure of all facts regarding the submarine situation, Lord Northcliffe leading the critics. The admiralty is under heavy fire from the public and in parliament.

New York: The U.S. lost its first fighting force in the war on Saturday, when the oil tanker Vacuum, returning home after discharging cargo at Liverpool, was torpedoed. A lieutenant and nine of the gun crew perished.

Ottawa: Canadian casualties at Vimy Ridge were 12,303. Heavier losses are expected in this week's advance at Arleux.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2

London: Both sides are temporarily deadlocked from Arleux to south of Monchy, and the only fighting reported by Haig was a night raid successfully carried out north of Ypres, where a few Germans were captured. The tremendous fighting of Saturday and Sunday seemingly brought a period of temporary abatement during which both sides are hurrying up fresh troops and material for the renewal of the struggle.

Paris: In a powerful attack in the Champagne the French captured several lines of fortified trenches in the neighborhood of Mont Carnillet, to a depth of 500 to 1000 metres.

Germany is closing her frontier tight and suppressing newspapers, because of an epidemic of typhus which is now raging in many big industrial centers. The spread of the disease is attributed to malnutrition.

Amsterdam: The Dutch village of Zierikzee, near the Belgian frontier, was laid waste on Sunday night by bombs dropped from an airplane. The aviator's nationality and reasons for bombing a neutral unprotected town have not been established. There were five casualties and more than 100 houses were wrecked or damaged.

Buenos Aires: In 1913, when Prince Henry of Prussia visited Chile, a secret treaty was negotiated, guaranteeing Germany a foothold in Chile. It is stated by Jose Molins, an authority on South American relations, that the pact in question prevents Chile from acting with the U. S. and Brazil.

Rome: Baron de Bildt, the Swedish diplomat, says Sweden is close to starvation. The plight

of neutrals, he says, is worse than that of many belligerents.

Athens: The Greek throne is tottering. Venizelos, speaking his mind on pro-Germanism, said it was useless to exile evil officials when Germans were housed in the royal palace. The French are furious at the perfidy of Constantine, who now appears anxious to appease the Allies. He denies he has ever acted on advice from the central powers or has permitted submarine bases on Greek coasts.

Petrograd: There is a notable increase in activity, particularly by enemy scouting parties, on the Russian fronts.

Washington: Troops may be sent to France soon, for training near the front.

Lord Percy has informed the government that losses through submarines are very serious. The combined maximum production of ships is required and the balancing factor may be the tonnage available in the U.S.

London: Half of the munition workers in the Rhine provinces of Germany joined the general strike called yesterday.

THURSDAY, MAY 3

London: France is waging her greatest artillery battle of the war, to blast loose the German hold on the Moronvillers crest in Champagne. The battle, which began on Sunday, extends over a front of eight miles. Two barages are kept up night and day, isolating the enemy in his front trenches. The bombardment increases throughout the night. Hindenburg threw in fresh divisions to check the French advance and fierce bayonet fighting followed. The French are occasionally thrown back, but hold to strategic positions.

French soldiers are working alongside peasant women, girls and little children, plowing sowing and harrowing; fighting France's economic battles as their brothers in the trenches just ahead are fighting in military combat.

Quiet prevails on the British front today.

On the western front 714 airplanes were brought down in April.

London: All work was completely stopped throughout Austria-Hungary on May Day. Food questions and need for peace were discussed at all gatherings.

There is much speculation concerning the peace terms Hollweg is to introduce in the reichstag tomorrow. London papers agree that the chancellor's second offer has been forced by growing unrest throughout the central empires. The Berlin Tageblatt admits that Germany is no longer in a position to dictate terms, but says she must demand freedom of trade and independence.

The traffic and invention boards of the British admiralty are to be remodelled. They have failed to check the work of the submarines. New plans are being laid, with a view to increasing combative means.

Lloyd George is in France.

Amsterdam: According to a statement in the reichstag, 1,300,000 Germans have perished in the war. Surplus of females in Germany has increased from 800,000 to more than two millions. The nation has been bled as never before since the Thirty Years' War.

Washington: Shipping losses are serious. Secretary Lane says

400,000 tons were destroyed by submarines in a single week.

The army and navy appropriation bill for \$2,827,553,653 passed the house by a vote of 362 to 1.

The draft system is being worked out. Americans will be called to the colors by classes, the exempt and unfit being weeded out. Shipping and finance questions have been settled by the Allied conference, which will complete its work within six days.

Petrograd: Serious riots occurred in the city.

Buenos Aires: Argentina may break off relations with Germany. The latter's explanation of the sinking of the Monte Pretegio is considered unsatisfactory.

FRIDAY, MAY 4

London: The British again dealt a blow at the Germans over a wide front north and south of the Scarpe. At the moment of cabling, the impression here is that the battle is going favorably for the British. Prisoners are beginning to arrive and more German guns have been taken. Heavy fighting continues.

Since the fighting began on the ninth more than thirteen enemy divisions have been exhausted on this front alone, yet Hindenburg is desperately throwing in fresh units, with orders to hold or die.

North of Greenland Hill, toward Fresnoy, Cherisy and Bullecourt, the British have gained ground. At Gavrelle and Loos Prussians are counter-attacking fiercely. The enemy is in a particular frenzy over the British possession of these points because it hampers the work of destruction at Lens. That destruction proceeds day and night. The Boches also fear for Douai, the remaining position of the Hindenburg line which is already partly turned at Arras.

Copenhagen: Relations between Norway and Germany approach the breaking point. In government circles the opinion prevails that the maritime situation has grown intolerable. Norway is trying to induce Sweden and Denmark to join in suspending all intercourse with Germany and entering the war on the side of the Allies.

London: Chancellor Hollweg is today facing his greatest political crisis and is under fire from the conservatives, who oppose electoral reforms, while he is distrusted by the socialists. Hindenburg may succeed him.

The Allies are giving the U. S. full details of the submarine sit-

uation and the facts may be made public, Lord Northcliffe says. The Germans hide their losses, which is very significant of the tremendous success of the British push.

Amsterdam: Scheidemann, the leader of the Socialist party, has been appointed head of the reichstag committee, a step regarded as very significant.

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